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# Manifesto!

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Conference of Youth

**#COY11** - PARIS 2015

- November 2015 -

# INTRODUCTION

The aim of the manifesto is for the youth to reflect upon strategic themes as well as agree on values to respect. It serves as a lobbying and engagement tool for youth groups with sets of recommendations and actions. It does not limit itself to themes related to COP21 but covers any themes related to climate change and considered as important for the youth.

The manifesto is divided into two parts: **values** and **themes**. The first part includes the values that are considered as the most important by the participants. It aims to define what principles the youth agrees to respect. What guides their actions. This part is thus essential to unite youth around common values and a way to work together. The second part gathers different themes considered as key for the youth. Each theme is developed over two pages, explaining the position and recommendations of the participants and proposing a set of actions that youth can take across the world.

More than 250 citizens from **55 different countries** participated to this manifesto and were divided into several working groups: one for each theme and one for the values. **There were no requirement to be a part of the working groups, besides motivation and being under 30 years old.** The working groups members are COY participants as the manifesto was only advertised within COY (Paris COY and local COYs) networks. The views of this manifesto reflect a wide range of opinions and level of knowledge on the subject.

The methodology was set up in order to be as inclusive as possible upon writing this document :

## Prior COY :

- o A questionnaire was sent to thousands of COY participants and their networks asking them to define values and themes that they considered important for the youth.
- o Following the questionnaire, working groups were formed in English and in French on the chosen topics.
- o The working groups were asked to prepare a draft and define key issues to be debated during the event.
- o The drafts were put online for every individuals to rate and comment each text.

## During COY:

- o Two debates sessions were proposed for each working groups: one in Paris COY and a second session in one of the local COYs (Montreal, Florianopolis, Rabat, Abomey Calavi, Antananarivo, Tokyo and Noumea). All the sessions were accessible via live stream and people were invited to use twitter to send questions;
- o Any informal or formal groups could send their suggestions and conclusions on the drafts of their choosing.

# INTRODUCTION

The working groups had the authority on what would be in the final text but were required to consider all the suggestions sent to them and do their best to integrate them.

As a result, **each text is independant of the following ones** and should be read separately from the others. The format of the texts may slightly differ from one another, which was kept to show their diversity.

**Each theme can be separately signed by an individual or an organization.** By signing a theme, they acknowledge the values and aim to respect them. This process was used to respect the fact that youth cannot agree on all themes, nor have equal interests or knowledge. It is important to recognize this fact in order to better work together. By agreeing on values, we however remain united.

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# VALUES OF THE MANIFESTO

## Creativity

**Definition:** Creativity is the faculty to invent, imagine and express something different, new, and original.

**Purpose:** Creation and transformation for innovation and positive change.

**Ideas for individuals** - Allow us to express our own uniqueness providing us with a greater sense of well-being and happiness.

**Ideas for society** - Provide new dynamics for development in all areas of the human society.

**Ideas for environment** - Innovation allows a quantum leap to arrive at new sustainable solutions.

## Open-mindedness

**Definition:** Open-mindedness is accepting change and differences without judgement.

**Purpose:** Allows for multidimensional perspective on situations and challenges.

**Ideas for individuals** - Increase personal knowledge by learning from others

**Ideas for society** - Increase community knowledge and the development of the human civilization.

**Ideas for environment** - Embracing a solution allows us to challenge our own level of consumption, accept new and different technologies, understand the sacredness of the earth and to be aware that we are all connected.

## Cooperation

**Definition:** Cooperation is an ability to unanimously consider and follow through a particular idea for the common good. To work within a united team promotes strength, reliability and support.

**Purpose:** To generate the feeling of belongingness to one another and to the common goal. Allows divergent opinions to converge for the greater good.

**Ideas for individuals** - Increasing our capacity for understanding, learning, and our desire to develop our own potential.

**Ideas for society** - Acquisition of new skill sets and multiplication of shared knowledge benefiting human society.

**Ideas for environment** - Working as a united team allows to share different and new ideas that can lead to environmental innovations and solutions.

# Values

## Commitment

**Definition:** Commitment is to put a belief or set of values into action. The awareness of one's own values and/or beliefs, the desire to implement these values and/or beliefs leads to commitment.

**Purpose:** To put into practise our values and/or belief systems in order to bring positive and sustainable change.

**Ideas for individuals** - bring my own positive values into action and 'walk my talk'.

**Ideas for society** - To allow positive values and shared belief systems to be the foundation of any civilisation

**Ideas for environment** - To engage in positive values that will benefit and create rather than damage and harm the environment.

## Respect

**Definition:** Respect is to consider and acknowledge the other as having the same right to exist and express himself as he or she is. Appreciation and open mindedness allows me to respect all living beings. Respect for others starts with respecting myself.

**Purpose:** To create harmony within me and between all living beings

**Ideas for individuals** - Increasing our self-esteem and respecting others leads to positive relations.

**Ideas for society** - Respecting and appreciating oneself and others can bring greater understanding and empathy within communities. As a result, more freedom is experienced for all.

**Ideas for environment** - Consideration for oneself and others brings about respect for the environment. A desire to protect the interests of all forms of life (human, animal or plant)

# Education 1/3

## Position :

### Education as a top priority to fight Climate Change

From Burkina Faso to Indonesia, through China, France, Australia and the United States, representing the different perspectives, needs and realities; we, the youth present at the 11th Conference of Youth in Paris, would like the world leaders to take this message into account for any upcoming decisions; decisions which will impact each and every one of us, as well as the future generations.

This statement captures the voices and visions of thousands of youth from every corner of the world who are strongly represented and have widely contributed to this global call.

Our journeys are different, yet our destination is the same. We come from different backgrounds a rich diversity of race, color, religion and belief – yet our voices are united.

## Recommendations :

Driven by the same vision, we strongly demand that:

Our governments recognize that education is a diverse process towards creating empowered, aware and active citizens with a strong sense of social and environmental responsibility;

Education upholds the legal right of young people to access the Education needed for the survival of life.

Education connects young people to the nature (through Green school programs) and their community.

Education be accessible and free for all, including minority groups or those facing oppression or discrimination; a special attention for girls; refugees and migrants who deserve the right to learn within their refugee camps.

Curricula be action oriented in order to shape change makers. It should be specific and aligned with the needs of the current job market for each region of the world.

Education empowers the youth and creates a call to action. We need a system which respects students' choices and support our inherent connection to each other.

Education integrate geopolitics understanding, holistic, interdisciplinary and intercultural reflections and prepares the youth for the complex world.

## Education 2/3

Education based on constructive thinking, group work skills, love and collaboration, in order to stimulate learning from each other and to reduce conflicts.

Climate change education be integrated in all curricula and all public information sharing spaces on a formal, non-formal and informal basis. It may be the only way to raise awareness amongst generations, for whom sorting the garbage, reusing the old furniture, not wasting the food, having a responsible consumption will be automatic.

Our governments ensure that all of our current teachers and those who will become teachers in the future have sufficient knowledge about climate change, sustainable development and the environment.

Education integrate the use of a variety of learning techniques, including but not restricted to: e-learning, active, visual, lifestyle-based, context-based, intercultural and adaptive learning. All education integrate the use of modern and ancestral knowledge. We explicitly recognize the importance of the knowledge of indigenous communities, as well as traditional and community knowledge in education on sustainable development, climate change and the environment.

Disaster and risk reduction trainings are provided to young people who live in areas prone to severe climate change impacts around the world. This should be done through various approaches including, but not limited to, videos, photo exhibitions, adaptation projects competitions, in regions severely affected by climate change such as the small islands threatened to disappear in the next decades.



## Education 3/3

### Actions to hold governments accountable for their engagements:

Drawing the attention of the local and international media, in order to create a movement tracking political leaders' promises and decisions.

Using social media channels as a powerful tool to spread information. Encouraging the youth to vote for politicians in favor of climate actions.

Establishing a strong connection between the youth community and lawyers in order to take legal action against leaders who violate our legal right to quality education.

Lobbying for the creation of a Special envoy on Youth Climate Change Inclusion into the development agenda for each government. He / she should be responsible to make sure our voices are taken into account in every decision affecting our legal right to quality education and Life.

For the world

## Human Rights 1/3

Position :

**Climate change and human rights are inextricably connected.** Generally, when we speak about climate change, we rather tend to see its impacts on environment, biodiversity, atmosphere, etc., but we often neglect its human dimension.

**Climate change has disastrous environmental effects but also adverse social, economic and geopolitical effects.** Indeed, climatic phenomena such as sea-level rise, increase in temperature, extreme weather events, including storms, floods, droughts and cyclones, the impacts on human populations and livelihood, causes displacements, water shortage, loss of land, threats for food security, spread of diseases, death of livestock, destruction of houses and infrastructures, etc.

**In this sense, climate change may affect a broad range of human rights:** the right to life, the right to food, the right to work, the right to health, the right to access clean water, the right to breath fresh air, the right to shelter and housing, the right to development, the right to security, the right to a healthy environment, the right to land, the right to education, as well as cultural and indigenous people's rights.

For instance, the right to have access to food is threatened when climate change impacts agricultural activities. Especially when droughts hit certain areas where agriculture is the main economic activity. Moreover, changing precipitation patterns and the melting of glaciers affect access to water, which in turn can affect the ability to irrigate lands and secure access to food, and ultimately leads to starvation. Climate change also affects human shelter through various natural disasters such as floods, droughts and storms in different parts of the world. In case of natural disasters, we have witnessed shelters being damaged which leads to population displacements and even forces people to become refugees in other countries. By affecting access to resources, impacting livelihood, and causing forced displacements, climate change can ultimately trigger conflicts and threaten human security around the world. **Negative impacts of climate change are disproportionately borne by poor and vulnerable persons and communities, including women.** People living in delicate ecosystems, those living in exposed zones, such as in low-lying areas or next to polluting factories and those whose way of life is tied to nature are also particularly affected by climate change.

Climate change can thus be considered as one of the threats that will determine the continuity of life on earth as it affects everyone life and fundamental rights partially or completely.

## Human Rights 2/3

### Recommendations :

- Governance mechanisms should recognize the multidimensional importance of climate change. As we are fighting so hard to reverse the effects of climate change, we should bear in mind that hesitation to take actions to address this issue would not only affect the environment but also the fundamental rights and lives of human beings.
- States should take measures to protect all citizens, including affected people, and provide effective remedy for human rights violations already caused by climate change.
- Measures and actions taken by international organizations, States and corporations to address the impacts of climate change should incorporate human rights principles. In other words, human rights must be at the heart of climate change policy making at the local, national and international levels.
- Countries who have contributed more to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions needs to ensure they pay for the damage caused by their previous development and the current impact on human rights.
- States should integrate in their Constitution the respect for nature and environment; they also should create a special agency or institution in charge of climate change questions, if it does not exist already. These institutions should ensure that climate change-related policies respect human rights; they should also be in charge of education to environment.
- Multinational corporations should actively participate in the fight against climate change and the protection of related human rights. They should be held accountable for the impacts of their operations on human rights and the environment occurring in their direct production and their supply chain. States and the UN should develop an international convention imposing direct obligations upon corporations. Finally, multinational corporations should face prosecutions in case of pollution, environmental damage or ecocide.
- Climate change decision making should be looked at with the lens of vulnerable people. In taking adaptation and mitigation measures, States should take into account the voices of vulnerable individuals and communities, including women, children, minorities, and indigenous peoples, through effective participation processes. We remind that the existing intergovernmental documents have officially recognized the procedural requirements of the participation of individuals in the environmental policy-making.
- The UN should expand its definition of “refugee” and recognize the status of “climate refugee”. They also should recognize a “right to live in a viable land”.
- More generally, all local, national and international stakeholders must respond with intelligence, compassion, commitment and wisdom to address this threat which endangers the sustainability of human race and our planet.

## Human Rights 3/3

### Actions :

- Establish a UN Special Procedure on Climate Change and Human rights to provide coherence within the human rights regime and among other relevant international institutions in the arena of public policy; incorporate human rights standards in the UNFCCC reviewing process of the NDC.
- Implement in each country a civil society-led committee in charge of following up the implementation of the UN and regional human rights mechanisms' recommendations related to human rights and climate change, and develop advocacy activities on the issue
- Educate people about their rights to defend themselves, by setting up accessible workshops and training courses on the adverse impacts of climate change and on how to face, adapt and combat them.
- Create global platforms, build civil society alliances and write petitions to raise awareness on climate change-related human rights violations worldwide among decision-makers and global citizens.
- Restrict the construction of polluting factories near cities and prevent the burial of their wasting around populated areas; focus on trees and green belts to protect against drought; encourage agro-ecological practices and changes in populations' consumption patterns.

## Conservation 1/2

### «Strengthening and empowering local communities»

#### Position :

We, COY's working group on conservation, define conservation as the preservation of all forms of biodiversity: the diversity of genes, of species, of ecosystems. We identify the Local communities as the important focus to take action for conservation. They are an integral part of the territory where the conservation takes place. They are the basic consumers of produced goods; they have the specific knowledge linked to a specific territory. Local communities are all communities - at the scale of a territory - where there is a need to re-focus the actions to have more and more sustainable growth.

#### Recommendations :

We propose that decisions be taken directly by local communities instead of global organisations: more self-determination, more power to act for conservation in daily life, along with conservation education. We do ask for a bottom-up decision making system rather than the usual top-down approach. We recognise that in some communities specific social groups are important for conservation: women's groups in India for example are the ones we need to reach in order to promote conservation. We encourage the education of members of local communities in order to make them actors within their environment at the local scale, and to allow them to understand the integration of local actions at the global scale. Educative projects such as serious games are suggested.

We insist on the need to include local communities in the decision-making processes with regards to conservation of their living place at the local or global scale.

We ask for support from the economic sector for the local communities and emphasise that this strategy is a win-win situation: economic costs due to non-action are bigger than economic costs incurred by the build-up of action. There is also a need for a re-thinking of the economic system's organisation: fair-trade, local-trade relying on local communities' knowledge and capabilities should be supported along with the conservation it allows.

We ask for knowledge transfer aside of economic support so that each local community becomes able to deal with issues related to climate change. Encourages the development of participative programs. We insist on the link between the empowerment of local communities on conservation issues that have been raised in this working group and the topics of education, sustainable food and human rights groups.

## Conservation 2/2

### Actions :

- As the next generation, we will have to deal with climate change and we should not forget the knowledge of the elder ones about their land and its biodiversity in order to conserve it.
- The youth is a powerful force which should be included in decision-making processes concerning conservation.
- The youth nowadays is eager to explore: partnerships for exchanges between North and South countries in order to lead conservation programs and learn should be encouraged.

## Environmental Law 1/2

This document is based on the needs and beliefs of youth worldwide.

### Position :

Environmental law as a tool to protect the environment :

We recognize that environmental law is a tool to protect the environment and biodiversity. It is an instrument to recognize people's well-being and ensure that natural resources are used in a sustainable way. We consider that climate policies should consist of three interconnected pillars: mitigation, adaptation and loss and damages.

We believe that environmental law should be founded on reasonable scientific evidence that should be the basis of political decisions.

We are convinced that the international society should involve different cultures, races and genders in the development of new environmental decisions.

Our role in environmental law :

We believe that present generations have a moral obligation to "meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Brundtland report, 1987).

We demand that the international society give youth a chance to be involved in the environmental decision-making process at the local, national and international level to achieve intergenerational equity.

### Recommendations and actions :

We urge our governments to implement their future pledges in accordance with international goals as defined in the climate environmental treaty, which we hope, will be agreed during COP21.

We require all parties to raise the legal authority of the international climate regime. We require the establishment of a World Climate Change Organization to efficiently regulate the actions of the parties to the UNFCCC.

We require that all the funds dedicated to climate projects be more efficiently monitored by independent institutions such as the UN.

## Environmental Law 2/2

We remind government of their fundamental obligation to protect their citizens on their sovereign territory from any threats including climate change which is a long-term threat.

We require that governments implement a better legal framework for multinational companies to reduce their impact on the environment. It would be fair if companies mitigated and compensated their possible past negative effects on the environment. Thereby they would increase their reputation in the eyes of consumers and serve as supporters and initiators for local communities and governments to take climate change seriously in a bottom-up approach.

We expect more policy instruments and regulations from authorities to protect our environment in order to maintain it for future generations. The successful implementation of environmental law leading to environmental justice will only be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process, which will result in a healthy, sustainable and safe environment in which to live.

We recognize the role of environmental justice and support its application, which should involve all people regardless of race, color, national origin, gender or belief working towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In order to make the decision-making process fair, we suggest that actors actively involve possible vulnerable groups in the decision-making process.

It is necessary to reach a consensus within the civil society and support their involvement at the international level to develop inclusive environmental law tools.

We believe it is the role of the State to support and to protect young entrepreneurs and their ideas in order to develop more efficient, competitive and environment-friendly technologies.

We consider that the decision-making bodies need to be more transparent and provide information accessible to everyone, which should be promoted in order to contribute to a better decision-making process.

We ask governments to provide incentives for a more environment-friendly economy. Furthermore, we expect that international trade agreements take into consideration their environmental impact by adding clauses on their climate impacts and by including preventive measures to protect the environment.



## Adaptation 1/2

### Position :

The planet is dying and population growth remains a reality. We are young, younger people and future generations.

No more fresh water, fertile land; biological diversity threatened more than ever: we do not want to give in to fear but to roll up our sleeves!

Adaptation is the ability to do things within a given environment, which is essentially defined by the available resources, and in reaction to the effects and repercussions of a disruption.

We want to live and let live. To achieve this goal, we need a base, a headquarter, that is our planet!

### Recommendations and actions :

Ø Because we represent more than half of the world's population, we have our say and also need the support of our elders!

Ø Because we have dreams, plans, objectives; they may come to an end before they have even started. But we want to persevere and to play an active role in our survival and that of future generations.

Ø Because we are aware and grateful to our mother earth and we want her to know it, we recommend to:

1-Finance projects of young startups on adaptation.

It is imperative to support young people in this climate crisis. Transforming the adverse effects of climate change into a source of employment is a challenge for the young people that we are. So we need finance from our leaders.

2-Build capacity and youth involvement in implementing policies and adaptation projects. Stimulate adaptation projects through education, advocacy and research. We must therefore involve young people in policy-making and adaptation projects for capacity building and broad participation because they are the future.

## Adaptation 2/2

3-Prioritize adaptation of the most vulnerable including young girls and women.

Young girls and women are at the forefront of this climate change in the most vulnerable countries. It is therefore normal to put them at the center of this struggle. We want our States to promote and encourage girls and women leaders on issues of adaptation.

4-Value local knowledge, environmental education, capitalize good practices and disseminate innovations among young people. We, young people, have come to the conclusion that technology transfer is a failure, and propose the promotion of good practice, innovation and local knowledge.

5-Allocate national budgets youth adaptation to support employment. Each country must have a national budget to support any young initiative on adaptation. We must not wait for a natural calamity or disaster, to adapt ourselves. We must foresee and anticipate through youth.

6-Create overall objectives of adaptation directly related to mitigation youth trajectories. Adaptation and mitigation are intrinsically linked, and all youth adaptation measures following a trajectory of CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation, or any action to reduce emissions put forward by young people must be a priority in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC).

7-Promote scientific research and develop the skills of a green economy and finding solutions for young people.

Develop knowledge through field training. We urge the relevant organizations to increase monitoring mechanisms, understanding the skills, resilience of young people and build disaster prevention, to achieve adaptation.

We call on our leaders to take our recommendations and our joint commitment to collaborate and make recommendations. Our recommendations at the end of this COY11 must not remain a dead letter. It should set up a monitoring committee to include these recommendations in national and international policies.

## Youth Inclusion 1/2

### Position :

The resounding position of youth from across the globe is that any decisions that affect the current reality and the future of the youth must be made in consultation with youth. The youth will inherit the Earth from the older generations and we are therefore more motivated to make decisions that are better for our future. We have the right to participate in shaping our future. Youth must be at the heart of all decision making and have a seat at every table. The youth have unique perspectives and motives and as they make up 1,2 billion of the world population, must be seen for what they are - an essential asset to any country.

We see youth inclusion as the active participation of the younger generations (aged 30 and below) in climate change decision making processes, climate action and in development for a sustainable future. This includes youth from all backgrounds, ethnicities, religious groups, cultures, minority groups, indigenous populations and genders.

### Recommendations :

1. Youth from organisations, businesses and individuals alike, must be recognised as key stakeholders and included in all major decision making processes, planning, implementation at all levels, both locally and internationally through concrete, permanent positions with equal voting rights.
2. Each country should elect/appoint two Youth Ambassadors - as per the UN definition of youth (one male one female); for the climate that represents the interests of the youth in all major decision making processes internationally.
3. Youth should be encouraged to become active citizens and get involved with/ start advocacy groups within their communities to increase youth participation at a local level and become drivers of community action.
4. Women and girls must be empowered and included in climate actions, negotiations and development mechanisms and the discrimination against women in international negotiations must be addressed.
5. Information about current opportunities for youth inclusion and participation in climate change related matters needs to be disseminated across all communication channels including social media, government, traditional media, non electronic media sources etc.
6. There must be increased participation from youth in SIDS (Small Islands Developing States), LDC's (Least developed country), minority groups and indigenous communities in international decision making processes.
7. Youth-led initiatives working within the climate change sphere must be recognised and supported by decision makers.

## Youth Inclusion 2/2

### Actions :

1. Pressure must be placed on the UN and UNFCCC to reform their processes in order to be more inclusive of youth in decision making.
2. There must be critical engagement with and the lobbying of governments for youth inclusion in both local and international decision making processes. This action can be done at both a local and international level.
3. Each national delegation to all events relating to the international climate change negotiations must include members of the Youth. This can include members of the youth that offer to assist their national delegation at the negotiations by forming the link between the youth and the delegates.
4. The capacity building and skills development of youth with regards to climate change negotiation and policy making should become a major concern for international organisations and governments alike.
5. Youth are a major stakeholders in all issues relating to climate change and a framework for effective dialogue between youth and other major stakeholders must be established.
6. Dissemination of information and communication about climate change related issues needs to become a priority and all major communication channels need to be utilised in this regard.
7. Youth must be educated on climate change related issues and threats and actions must be started at a school and local level to promote a culture of good environmental practices.

## Energy 1/3

### Positions :

- Reaffirming the fundamental right of everyone to have access to energy,
- Recognizing the need to transform our current energy system from fossil fuels into renewable energy and also developing better modes of transport,
- Further recognizing the need to implement stronger energy efficiency protocols while also concentrating on energy sobriety,
- Reminding that, according to the United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), developed countries should assist developing countries through technology transfer and financial aid to carry out projects aimed at establishing a sustainable energy matrix,
- Pledging for a commitment of States for an energy transition, through public policies, market formation, facilitating and encouraging individual initiatives of clean energy production,
- Emphasizing the need for collaboration between public, private stakeholders and the local communities to develop a more robust energy system and network,
- Further emphasizing the need for the below proposed recommendations to be deployed at a more local level, with more local insights and involvement.

### Recommendations and actions :

#### General

- a. Investment in Research and Development of clean energy production, smart grids, smart cities, smart metering, with an emphasis on storage technologies and materials;
- b. Improve energy efficiency in the production, storage, transmission, and consumption fields through direct policy actions and aggressive technical advances;
- c. Educate the public, especially the youth, about the challenges that are involved with our current energy system and the solutions that renewable energy technologies have to offer;
- d. Public awareness campaigns regarding the plans and mechanisms that encourage consumers to use green technology;
- e. Create a robust periodical review process for the impact of implemented policies;
- f. Collect more data to perform more analysis to identify renewable energy potential, spatial landscape design for renewable energy at a local level and improving resource assessment tools.

## Energy 2/3

### Energy Production

- a. Reduce costs of clean energy technologies by:
  - i. Enacting policies that incentivise massive investments in clean energy systems;
  - ii. Subsidising energy for consumers through locally oriented innovative regulations;
- b. Actively dis-incentivise consumers from using fossil fuel energy through appropriate policy mechanisms;
- c. Remove fossil fuel subsidies in the near future and reallocate them to clean energy;
- d. Incorporate externalities of all energy industries into their respective business models;
- e. Create a roadmap for a sustainable transition from shutting down old (1st generation) energy systems to seeking new and better alternatives;
- f. Concentrate on a decentralized production of energy as a prime model of localized transition.

### Energy Transmission & Storage

- a. Reinforce the present grid to cope with local, intermittent energy technologies and bi-directional flows of energy in a more efficient manner;
- b. Start a transition to smart grids over time using smart meters as a support technology;
- c. Improve the deployment of energy storage system in countries through policy mechanisms wherein consumers and producers are in a win-win situation;
- d. Improve collaboration between neighbouring countries to support the energy network;
- e. Support the concept of micro grids for localized production by communicating with relevant local stakeholders.

# Energy 3/3

## Energy Consumption

### a. Buildings and Services (Private, Public)

- i. Offer tax break benefits to encourage refurbishment of existing buildings in terms of insulation, ventilation, heating/cooling system, energy monitoring, use of clean energy, lighting, to name a few;
- ii. Implement stronger standards for new building designs and engineering requirements that are aimed towards low energy consumption and environmental friendliness;
- iii. Make renewables mandatory for government infrastructures and thus spending public money more appropriately;
- iv. Ensure all public outdoor lighting to comply with Zero Light Pollution standards using sensor technologies thereby saving energy;

### b. Industries

- i. Make 100% renewable or an equivalent carbon offset program mandatory for all polluting industries;
- ii. Make energy audits more stringent with an aim to reduce energy consumption and promote greener sources of energy;

### c. Transport

- i. Promote construction of efficient public transport infrastructure;
- ii. Add a reward or incentive for citizens to use public transport;
- iii. Promote alternative vehicle technologies that have lower emissions coupled with improving efficiency and their respective support infrastructure;
- iv. Labelling initiatives for vehicles based on their emissions and energy efficiency;
- v. Create regulations to limit cars in cities;
- vi. Oriented taxes on fuels facilities (as diesel/petrol for cars);
- vii. Promote efficient bike networks and associated infrastructure;
- viii. Limit private commute and encourage an integrated model of private and public transportation by creating large parking areas at public transportation stations thereby;

### d. Individual actions

- i. Reduce energy consumption by using low energy consuming home appliances;
- ii. Choose eco-friendly buildings;
- iii. Integrate small scale Renewable Energy into the building;
- iv. Choose a green utility provider;
- v. Refurbish their residences appropriately;
- vi. Choose a bank which doesn't subsidise fossil fuels;
- vii. Encourage eco-friendly transportation lifestyle: carpooling, biking.

## Sustainable Food Production 1/3

### Recommendations :

We believe that sustainable and resilient food production systems contribute to the maintenance of peace and stand at the core of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

We understand that the increased dependence on fossil fuels and mining extractions of conventional farming have substantially contributed to climate change and degradation of soils, water, biodiversity and air. Regenerative farming based on agro-ecological design, local renewable resources and indigenous knowledge have the potential to create more resilient production systems able to sequester carbon and adapt to climate change.

We aspire to new fair trade regimes and global cooperation as we see millions of farmers all around the world not being able to sustain the dignity of their families. This is also a source of rural-to-urban and international migration, unemployment and urban misery in many cases.

We recognize that considerable amounts of food wasted along the supply chain from harvest to household means an opportunity to reduce emissions, retain value and provide food for people.

We believe that education is a root of responsible food choices. Participatory governance together with respecting human rights are the foundation of food sovereignty.

We, the youth, citizens and governments, have the power to act and help implement sustainable food production systems worldwide.

We want food production systems that are fit for our common future.



## Sustainable Food Production 2/3

### Actions :

#### Call for governments' actions :

We call our local, regional, national and international governments, all around the world, to be determined to promote regenerative food systems also supporting their countries' commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector. These food production systems should be informed by interdisciplinary scientific insights and traditional local knowledge.

We urge governments to fight the financial speculation over land. We wish to see the creation of an enabling political and juridical environment to control land and water grabbing, illegal extraction of resources and privatization of genetic resources. We demand facilitation of access and re-allocation of land to small-scale farmers and the protection of traditional seed varieties safeguarding genetic diversity and its right to be used by everyone. We request restoration of degraded soils, forests and fish stocks with the inclusion of local communities.

We urge for the regulations of markets that ensure fair prices to producers. We call for the phase-out of subsidies to large agro-industrial businesses and redirecting funds towards small-scale farms and agro-ecological extension services creating more value in rural areas. For the right to know what we eat, we demand the development of specific indicators and clear product labelling to report carbon impact, the presence of GMO and the origin of food. We urge public institutions and premises to lead adopting responsible catering practices.

We call for the inclusion of food and agricultural components in school curriculums as well as allocation of funds towards research in agricultural development, sustainable food production systems and knowledge transfer, with the full participation of indigenous people and local communities. We want young adults to feel well equipped and empowered for the challenges of a food regime transition so that they can aspire to the roles of food producers.

#### Call for youth action :

There is one action that all of us can do, every day, it is to take few seconds before choosing our food and to act according to what we want our food systems to look like.

We want young people to reconsider their fish, meat and dairy consumption because of their high environmental footprints, while understanding the role of these foods in people's cultures and agro-ecosystems.

## Sustainable Food Production 3/3

We urge the youth to use their values, confidence, creativity and innovation skills to improve the resilience of our food systems from farm to fork. We encourage the participation of youth in local policy making, land use planning and developing alternative ways of farming, sharing food and reducing food waste in their communities.

We advise farmers of all ages to farm responsibly, regenerating natural resources and reducing emissions through appropriate technology and external inputs.

We encourage everyone to use technology wisely, from farmers using information technology for better decision making to consumers sharing food stories on social media.

Let's grow together, embrace climate-smart, ecologically and socially sound sustainable food production systems for people and planet.